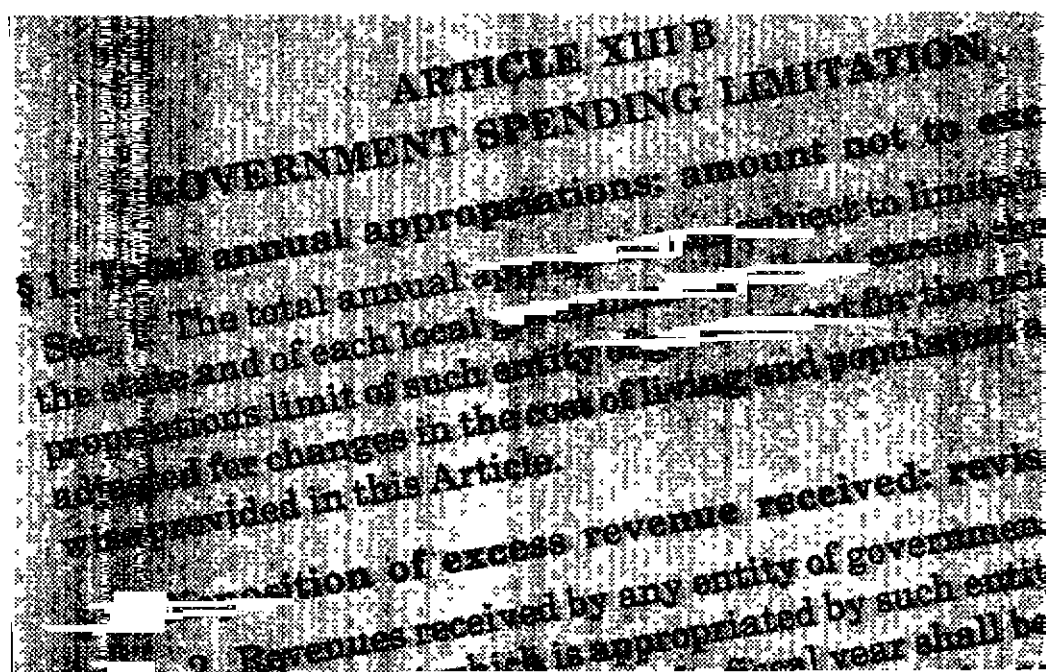


THE APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT AND EDUCATION

*Report of the Executive Director
February 8, 1988*



CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY
EDUCATION COMMISSION



Summary

This report by William H. Pickens, the Commission's executive director, describes the State Appropriations Limit, Article XIII B of the State Constitution (approved by the voters as Proposition 4 in 1979), and its effects on State funding for public education. It presents key elements of the appropriations limit, discusses several factors that indicate the growing influence of the limit on the State's budget and public education, and reviews the current efforts -- three initiatives and five legislative bills -- to amend it.

- The Government Spending Limitation and Accountability Act
- Paul Gann Spending Limit Improvement and Enforcement Act of 1988
- The Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act
- Assembly Constitutional Amendment 9 (Floyd)
- Senate Constitutional Amendment 10 (Hart)
- Assembly Constitutional Amendment 15 (Hannigan)
- Assembly Constitutional Amendment 18 (Vasconcellos)
- Assembly Constitutional Amendment 20 (Roos)

Mr. Pickens concludes the report with this comment:

The appropriations limit will control the growth of State and local government, as originally intended. While an analysis of the proposals to amend the Constitution show continuing support for controlled growth, they also communicate a general belief that some adjustment of the limit is necessary in order to adapt to the changing needs of California. In light of the needs of California's educational system, the adequacy of funds to education, particularly higher education, in part depends upon a less stringent application of the appropriations limit (p. 7).

The Commission discussed this report at its meeting on February 8, 1988. Additional copies of the report may be obtained from the Library of the Commission at (916) 322-8031.

THE APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT AND EDUCATION

*Report of the Executive Director
to the California Postsecondary
Education Commission
February 8, 1988*

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION
Third Floor • 1020 Twelfth Street • Sacramento, California 95814-3985





COMMISSION REPORT 88-5
PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 1988

THIS is one in a series of reports by the executive director of the California Postsecondary Education Commission on important issues affecting California's colleges and universities. These reports are brought to the Commission for discussion rather than for action, and they represent the interpretation of its executive director rather than its formal position as expressed in its adopted resolutions and reports containing policy recommendations.

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The Appropriations Limit and Education

PROPOSITION 4, often referred to as the "Gann ceiling" or "Gann limit" in recognition of its sponsor, Paul Gann, was adopted by the voters in 1979 as Article XIII B of the California Constitution. In December 1986, staff reported the key elements of the appropriations limit to the Commission in a report entitled, *The State Appropriations Limit: The "Gann Ceiling"*. Since then, several events have indicated the growing influence of the limit over the State's budget. This report provides a description and an update of Article XIII B, explains how it is implemented in education, and reviews the current initiatives to amend it in light of their possible impact on education.

What is the appropriations limit?

The State appropriations limit is a mechanism that determines the maximum amount that State and local government in California can legally spend for certain purposes in any given year. Its author's intent was to constrain growth in State government spending, regardless of available revenues. The 1978-79 fiscal year was used to set the base appropriations level, with annual adjustments made for population growth and changes in inflation.

As the limit is currently calculated under Article XIII B of the Constitution and Chapter 1205 of the 1980 Statutes, it is possible for the estimated rate of economic growth to be lower than the rate of real economic growth, thereby holding *inflation adjusted* spending below the 1978-79 base level. Consequently, the limit may force the State government to reduce the amount of goods and services provided. In light of current State policy, and the way the "Gann ceiling" actually works in education, higher education is vulnerable to funding cuts in the event of a squeeze on the total budget.

The overall policy to limit government appropriations is stated in Article XIII B of the Constitution, which provides that:

- With certain exceptions, appropriations financed from the proceeds of taxes that can be made in any given year by the State and by each entity of local government (including school and community college districts) are limited to the level of the prior year. The base year for calculating appropriations subject to the limit is the 1978-79 fiscal year, and the base level of appropriations is adjusted yearly for changes in population and inflation.
- Each city, county, school district, and community college district has its own appropriations limit, separate from the State's limit. The appropriations ceiling for the State, cities, and counties is adjusted for changes in their aggregate population, while the ceilings for school and community college districts are adjusted according to changes in their average daily attendance (ADA). State and local government must use the change in the United States Consumer Price Index or the California Personal Income Index, whichever is less, in adjusting the limit for inflation.
- State and local governments must return to the taxpayers within two years any monies collected that exceed the amount that can be appropriated in a given fiscal year, but may hold an election to validate any proposal to raise their limits for a period of no more than four years.
- The State must reimburse local governments and school districts for the cost of complying with State mandates.

The limit applies only to those appropriations financed from "proceeds of taxes," which Article XIII B defines as

- All income, sales, and other tax revenues to the General Fund and special funds, including those carried over from a prior year,
- Any proceeds from the investment of tax revenues, such as interest earnings, and
- Any revenues from a regulatory license fee or

user charge that exceed the amount needed to cover the reasonable cost of providing the regulation, product, or service

The Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst independently calculate the State's ceiling. These calculations are then discussed and adopted by the Legislature each year. Display 1 below indicates the amount of the State's limit, appropriations subject to the limit, and the unused State spending capacity for the last 11 years. As shown in that display, the State appropriations subject to the limit fell below the ceiling until the 1986-87 fiscal year. For the upcoming 1988-89 fiscal year, State appropriations subject to the limit will in effect exhaust the State's spending capacity under the limit, since the \$24 million shown as the amount under the limit for 1988-89 represents only 08 percent of the amount subject to limitation.

Local governments, which include cities, counties, special districts, school districts, and community college districts, are responsible for calculating their own ceilings. Local governments have not been and will not be required to report their ceilings until next year. As a result, the total spending capacity

of local government is unknown. The general lack of information on local spending capacity has not posed a problem so far, however, since available data indicate that most local governments are below their limits.

The State may use some of the unused spending capacity of local governments by "subvening" funds (appropriating State funds for the general purposes of governments and schools) to local governments so that those funds will count towards the local limits rather than the State limit. Generally speaking, only unrestricted funds qualify as subventions.

Local school districts, county offices of education, and community college districts have the ability to shift some responsibility for appropriations subject to the limit to the State. These districts must notify the State Department of Finance 45 days in advance of their intentions to raise their local appropriations ceilings. Technically, the State must respond to the school district's request to increase its limit by decreasing the State spending capacity by an equal amount. Therefore, no net change in the total appropriations ceiling for the State would result from the increase at the local level. Other local

DISPLAY 1 California State Appropriations Limit (in Millions)

<u>Year</u>	<u>State Appropriation Limit</u>	<u>Appropriations Subject to Limitation</u>	<u>Amount Under/Over Limit</u>
1978-79	\$12,564	\$ 0	\$ 0
1979-80	14,195	0	0
1980-81	16,237	15,535	702
1981-82	18,030	16,872	1,158
1982-83	19,593	16,154	3,439
1983-84	20,369	17,737	2,632
1984-85	21,740	20,822	918
1985-86	22,962	22,467	495
1986-87	24,311	25,449	-1,138 ^a
1987-88	25,317	25,267	50
1988-89	27,306	27,282	24

a This figure represents the amount rebated to taxpayers. It does not reflect an expenditure over the limit.

Source: *Governor's Budget Summary*, 1988-1989

governmental entities, such as cities, counties, and special districts, do not have the ability to raise their spending limits

The Commission on State Finance reported in its *Annual Long-Term General Fund Forecast Fiscal Years 1986-87 Through 1996-97* that current services expenditures will rise by 7.9 percent annually through 1996-97, while the appropriations limit will increase by only 6.5 percent per year for the same time period. Consequently, the Commission on State Finance projects that a total of \$23.2 billion will have to be cut over a ten-year period from the current level of goods and services provided by the State over the next nine years in order to stay within the State's appropriations limit. If the Commission's predictions are accurate, the appropriations limit will result in small annual reductions which, over time, will have a significant cumulative impact.

How does the limit affect educational institutions?

Should the appropriations limit result in large cumulative spending cuts, the California Community Colleges, the California State University, and the University of California are more vulnerable to cutbacks than the elementary and high schools for two reasons: (1) The constitutional right to a basic education and statutorily defined cost-of-living increases assert that the schools are the State's funding priority; and (2) The statutory application of the appropriations limit effectively exempts the schools from the restrictive function of the limit.

The K-12 schools' status as *required* education means that the State must fund increases in their enrollment. ADA reflects actual changes in the demand for educational services, and so using it as the measure of population allows school districts' appropriations ceilings to grow as fast as their need to spend. Further, should these required appropriations exceed the school districts' limits, school districts have the prerogative to increase their limits, so long as the State has the capacity to absorb the increases within its limit.

While the appropriations limit does not directly restrict enrollment growth in the community col-

leges, the current funding mechanism for the system does. This is because the State only guarantees to provide full funding for a predetermined number of ADA enrollments, placing a "cap" on funded enrollment in each district. Therefore, the ability of community college districts to calculate -- and even raise -- their limits to accommodate increases in enrollment has little practical significance as long as the State-imposed funding cap is less than their appropriations limits. The funding cap functions independently from the appropriations limit.

The appropriations limit has no direct application to either the California State University or the University of California in terms of an appropriations ceiling, since the two universities are funded as State operations and are included among many State fiscal responsibilities under the State limit. Generally, the legislative branch and most executive agencies are also funded as State operations. Since the universities' appropriations are considered and negotiated annually along with other State operations, they will be vulnerable to budget cuts if the State has to reduce expenditures in order to remain within its limit.

So far, the State has not had to make such hard choices because of the appropriations limit, and the limit has had no apparent impact on dollars appropriated to education during budget preparation. Display 2 at the top of page 4 shows General Fund appropriations, which are subject to the limit, allocated to education since the 1980-81 fiscal year. Total General Fund dollars allocated to education as a percentage of the General Fund has been fairly consistent over the last eight years. This stability can also be seen in the pattern of State funding to the University and State University over the same period, as shown in Display 3 at the bottom of page 4.

The context for this stability is beginning to change. The State, for the first time, is at its limit, and so growth could be severely constrained by the appropriations limit, especially if inflation remains low. In the past, the State has funded growth in all educational sectors, resulting in a rate of growth much faster than the growth of the appropriations limit. Now that the State is at its limit, the differential growth rate can no longer continue.

DISPLAY 2 Total General Fund Support for Education, 1980-81 Through 1988-89 (Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total General Fund Expenditures</u>	<u>General Fund Expenditures to Education*</u>	<u>Percent of General Fund Allocated to Education</u>
1980-81	\$21,104,852	\$10,343,958	49%
1981-82	21,692,782	10,424,480	48
1982-83	21,751,413	10,632,564	49
1983-84	22,869,226	11,598,479	51
1984-85	25,721,660	13,509,279	53
1985-86	28,841,313	14,873,240	52
1986-87	31,469,006	16,236,626	52
1987-88 (estimated)	33,342,628	16,868,889	51
1988-89 (projected)	36,100,541	18,093,657	50

* These numbers represent the total amount of General Fund dollars allocated to the schools and higher education as they are recorded in the Governor's Budget under "Summary of Program Requirements." They do not include interest on bonds or appropriations for court mandates.

Source: Governor's Budget, various years.

DISPLAY 3 Appropriations Subject to Limit Allocated to the University of California and the California State University, 1980-81 Through 1988-89 (Dollars in Millions)

<u>Year</u>	<u>State Appropriations Subject to Limit¹</u>	<u>State Appropriations to the University and the State University²</u>	<u>Percent of Appropriations Subject to Limit Allocated to the University and the State University</u>
1980-81	\$15,535	\$2,027	13%
1981-82	16,872	2,053	12
1982-83	16,154	2,033	13
1983-84	17,737	2,060	12
1984-85	20,822	2,855	14
1985-86	22,467	3,170	14
1986-87	25,449	3,385	13
1987-88	25,267	3,650	14
1988-89	27,282	3,900	14

¹ Taken from Display 1.

² These numbers represent appropriations from the State General Fund as reported in the Governor's Budget, various years.

Source: Governor's Budget, various years.

What amendments are proposed to Article XIII B?

Two key ways exist to generate more State-level spending capacity under current constitutional provisions (1) fuller utilization of unused spending capacity at the local level, and (2) changing the definition of the federal court mandates which are excluded from the State limit. Efforts are also being made to change the rate at which the ceiling grows by amending the State Constitution. Currently, eight efforts -- three initiatives and five legislative bills -- are underway to alter aspects of the limit.

Initiatives

The Government Spending Limitation and Accountability Act

This act would change the calculation of the spending ceiling. The League of Women Voters, along with the California State Parent/Teachers Association, the California Teachers Association, and the Peace Officers Research Association of California, support this initiative since "it will allow already collected revenues to be appropriated to education, public safety, road and highway maintenance and construction."

As currently registered with the Secretary of State, the amendment would

- 1 Redefine population for calculating the State government ceiling to include increases in school or community college average daily attendance greater than state population growth
- 2 Require calculations of increases in the cost of living to reflect the change in the California Consumer Price Index or in per capita personal income, whichever is the *greater* of the two
- 3 Redefine population for local government ceiling calculations to include increases in residents and in persons employed.
- 4 Specify that motor vehicle fees and fuel taxes are fees not subject to the appropriations limit

The initiative would allow the State and local government ceilings to grow faster than they are currently calculated, because personal income tends to grow at a faster rate on average than the Consumer

Price Index. In fact, personal income is projected by the Commission on State Finance to grow at about the same rate as State revenue. Reclassification of motor vehicle-related expenditures as exempt from the limit would result in additional spending capacity for the State. The Legislative Analyst estimates that the State will experience a net increase in spending capacity of \$800 million in 1988-89, and increasing amounts every subsequent year. The initiative has qualified for public consideration in the June 1988 ballot.

Paul Gann Spending Limit Improvement and Enforcement Act of 1988

This act would specify the amount of State money to be used for construction, improvement, and maintenance and would exempt tax revenues from sales of motor vehicles and fuels from limitation. As registered with the Secretary of State, the initiative would

- 1 Require net revenues from the State's 4.75 percent sales and use tax as it applies to sales of motor vehicles to be spent to construct, improve, and maintain highways
- 2 Redefine tax revenue from the sale of motor vehicles and motor vehicle fuels as user fees, thereby exempting them from the appropriations limit
- 3 Require a reserve fund of 3 percent of the General Fund. Withdrawals from the reserve would be subject to legislative and gubernatorial approval, and would not exceed 2 percent of the General Fund in any fiscal year. Appropriations to the reserve would count against the limit upon withdrawal
- 4 Specify the Governor as responsible for calculating and enforcing the State appropriations limit

The changes proposed in the initiative would result in an overall increase in the State's spending capacity without increasing the appropriations limit. According to estimates by the Legislative Analyst, the amendment would result in a shift of \$710 million from the General Fund to transportation related programs in 1991-92. In the 1988-89 fiscal year, the amendment would result in an increase of \$1,390 million in total State spending capacity, with increasing amounts through 1991. The initia-

tive must qualify by February 1, 1988, in order to appear on the June 1988 ballot

The Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act

"The Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act" would specify a minimum amount of State funds to be appropriated to education and would require revenues in excess of the State's appropriations limit to be allocated to education rather than returned to the taxpayers. As registered with the Secretary of State, the initiative would

- 1 Define the minimum amount of State funds to be appropriated to school and community college districts,
- 2 Require the State to appropriate revenues in excess of its ceiling to school and community college districts, with these appropriations not subject to the limit,
- 3 Require appropriations resulting from excess revenues to be used solely for the purpose of instructional improvement and accountability, and
- 4 Require schools to be assessed according to conditions identified in a "School Accountability Report Card," with the Superintendent of Public Instruction responsible for developing the report card by March 1, 1989

The initiative would increase the State's overall spending capacity by reclassifying revenues currently subject to limitation as non-limited revenues. This increased spending capacity directly benefits the schools and the community colleges. The initiative would not change the State's spending capacity under the limit. Should the minimum amount of State funding to school and community college districts increase the amount currently allocated, the State would have fewer dollars under the limit to spend on other State operations, such as the University of California and the California State University. The initiative must qualify by June 6, 1988, in order to appear on the November 1988 ballot.

Legislative Action

Assembly Constitutional Amendment 9 (Floyd)

As amended on March 16, 1987, this amendment would repeal Proposition 9. ACA 9 has not been heard and remains in the Assembly Committee on Local Government. No hearings for this session have been scheduled to date. Subject to passage by both houses, the amendment will be presented to voters on the November ballot.

Senate Constitutional Amendment 10 (Hart)

As amended on July 9, 1987, this amendment would identify the California Per Capita Personal Income Index as the indicator for adjusting the limit for inflation. The constitutional amendment would allow the appropriations limit to grow faster than as currently calculated. It is in the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and no hearings for this session have been scheduled to date. Subject to passage by both houses, the amendment will be presented to voters on the November ballot.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment 15 (Hannigan)

As amended on May 26, 1987, this amendment would require inflation to be calculated as a function of the change in the Implicit Price Deflator or the California Per Capita Personal Income Index, whichever is greater, for State and local government. It would allow the appropriations limit to grow faster than as currently calculated. The amendment has passed out of the Assembly Committee on Elections and Reapportionment to the Committee on Ways and Means, but no hearings for this session have been scheduled to date. Subject to passage by both houses, the amendment will be presented to voters on the November ballot.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment 18 (Vasconcellos)

As introduced on March 2, 1987, this amendment would maintain the current options for calculating inflation but would direct State and local governments to use the indicator that changed the most, rather than the least. Thus it would permit the appropriations limit to grow faster than as currently

calculated. It has not been heard and remains in the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation, where no hearings for this session have been scheduled. Subject to passage by both houses, it will be presented to voters on the November ballot.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment 20 (Roos)

As introduced on March 4, 1987, Assembly Constitutional Amendment 20 would change the ceiling calculation as follows:

- 1 Allow the Legislature, as opposed to school and community college districts, to define population in adjusting appropriations subject to the limit for educational purposes;
- 2 Prohibit school district expenditures from exceeding their limits and allow the Legislature to appropriate funds in excess of the limit to K-12 and the University of California;
- 3 Require use of the change in the Consumer Price Index or California Per Capita Personal Income Index, whichever is *greater*, in adjusting the limit for inflation, and,
- 4 Exempt appropriations for public safety, fire protection, construction, and maintenance of highways and transportation systems from limitation.

The amendment would have an undeterminable impact on school and community college districts, since their ceilings and appropriations above their ceilings would be subject to legislative discretion. Generally, the proposal would increase spending capacity under the limit. Assuming revenues in excess of the limit, reclassifying expenditures for public safety and highways as not subject to the limit would further increase the State's overall spending

capacity. The amendment is in the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation and has not yet been heard. Subject to passage by both houses, the amendment will be presented to voters on the November ballot.

Conclusion

In sum, the appropriations limit will control the growth of State and local government, as originally intended. While an analysis of the proposals to amend the Constitution show continuing support for controlled growth, they also communicate a general belief that some adjustment of the limit is necessary in order to adapt to the changing needs of California. In light of the needs of California's educational system, the adequacy of funds to education, particularly higher education, in part depends upon a less stringent application of the appropriations limit.

References

Commission on State Finance. *Annual Long-Term General Fund Forecast: Fiscal Years 1986-87 Through 1996-97*. Sacramento: The Commission, Spring 1987.

The State Appropriations Limit: The "Gann Ceiling," A Presentation to the California Postsecondary Education Commission by Kevin G. Woolfork and Suzanne Ness. Commission Report 86-37, December 1986.

CALIFORNIA POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION COMMISSION

THE California Postsecondary Education Commission is a citizen board established in 1974 by the Legislature and Governor to coordinate the efforts of California's colleges and universities and to provide independent, non-partisan policy analysis and recommendations to the Governor and Legislature.

Members of the Commission

The Commission consists of 17 members. Nine represent the general public, with three each appointed for six-year terms by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. Six others represent the major segments of postsecondary education in California. Two student members will be appointed by the Governor

As of January 1992, the Commissioners representing the general public are:

Helen Z Hansen, Long Beach, *Chair*
Henry Der, San Francisco, *Vice Chair*
Mim Andelson, Los Angeles
C Thomas Dean, Long Beach
Rosalind K. Goddard, Los Angeles
Mari-Luci Jaramillo, Emeryville
Lowell J. Paige, El Macero
Mike Roos, Los Angeles
Stephen P. Teale, M.D., Modesto

Representatives of the segments are

William T. Bagley, San Francisco, appointed by the Regents of the University of California,

Joseph D Carrabino, Los Angeles; appointed by the California State Board of Education,

Timothy P Haidinger, Rancho Santa Fe, appointed by the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges;

Ted J Saenger, San Francisco, appointed by the Trustees of the California State University; and

Harry Wugalter, Ventura; appointed by the Council for Private Postsecondary and Vocational Education

The position of representative of California's independent colleges and universities is currently vacant, as are those of the two student representatives

Functions of the Commission

The Commission is charged by the Legislature and Governor to "assure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs "

To this end, the Commission conducts independent reviews of matters affecting the 2,600 institutions of postsecondary education in California, including community colleges, four-year colleges, universities, and professional and occupational schools.

As an advisory body to the Legislature and Governor, the Commission does not govern or administer any institutions, nor does it approve, authorize, or accredit any of them. Instead, it performs its specific duties of planning, evaluation, and coordination by cooperating with other State agencies and non-governmental groups that perform those other governing, administrative, and assessment functions.

Operation of the Commission

The Commission holds regular meetings throughout the year at which it debates and takes action on staff studies and takes positions on proposed legislation affecting education beyond the high school in California. By law, its meetings are open to the public. Requests to speak at a meeting may be made by writing the Commission in advance or by submitting a request before the start of the meeting.

The Commission's day-to-day work is carried out by its staff in Sacramento, under the guidance of its executive director, Warren H. Fox, Ph.D., who is appointed by the Commission.

The Commission publishes and distributes without charge some 20 to 30 reports each year on major issues confronting California postsecondary education. Recent reports are listed on the back cover.

Further information about the Commission and its publications may be obtained from the Commission offices at 1020 Twelfth Street, Third Floor, Sacramento, CA 95814-3985, telephone (916) 445-7933.

THE APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT AND EDUCATION

Report of the Executive Director, February 8, 1988

California Postsecondary Education Commission Report 88-5

ONE of a series of reports published by the Commission as part of its planning and coordinating responsibilities. Additional copies may be obtained without charge from the Publications Office, California Postsecondary Education Commission, Third Floor, 1020 Twelfth Street, Sacramento, California 95814-3985

Recent reports of the Commission include

87-39 The Infrastructure Needs of California Public Higher Education Through the Year 2000. A Presentation by William H. Pickens to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, October 14, 1987 (October 1987)

87-40 Final Approval of San Diego State University's Proposal to Construct a North County Center. A Report to the Governor and Legislature Supplementing the Commission's February 1987 Conditional Approval of the Center (November 1987)

87-41 Strengthening Transfer and Articulation Policies and Practices in California's Colleges and Universities. Progress Since 1985 and Suggestions for the Future (November 1987)

87-42 Faculty Development from a State Perspective. A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission in Response to Supplemental Language in the 1986 Budget Act (November 1987)

87-43 Evaluation of the California Student Opportunity and Access Program (Cal-SOAP). A Report to the Legislature and Governor in Response to Senate Bill 800 (Chapter 1199, Statutes of 1983) (December 1987)

87-44 The State's Role in Promoting Quality in Private Postsecondary Education. A Staff Prospectus for the Commission's Review of the Private Postsecondary Education Act of 1977, as Amended (December 1987)

87-45 Comments and Recommendations on *The Consortium of the California State University*. A Report. A Response to Supplemental Language in the 1987 Budget Act Regarding the Closure of the Consortium (December 1987)

87-46 Developments in Community College Finance. A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission (December 1987)

87-47 Proposed Construction of the Permanent Off-Campus Center of California State University, Hayward, in Concord. A Report to the Governor and Legislature in Response to a Request for Capital Funds from the California State University for a Permanent Off-Campus Center in Contra Costa County (December 1987)

87-48 Articulating Career Education Programs from High School Through Community College to the Baccalaureate Degree. A Report to the Governor, Legislature, and Educational Community in Response to Assembly Bill 3639 (Chapter 1138, Statutes of 1986) (December 1987)

87-49 Education Offered via Telecommunications Trends, Issues, and State-Level Problems in Instructional Technology for Colleges and Universities (December 1987)

87-50 California Postsecondary Education Commission News, Number 3 [The third issue of the Commission's periodic newsletter] (December 1987)

88-1 Preparing for the Twenty-First Century. A Report on Higher Education in California, Requested by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and Written by Clive P. Condren (2/88)

88-2 Legislative Priorities of the Commission, 1988. A Report of the California Postsecondary Education Commission (2/88)

88-3 The 1988-89 Governor's Budget. A Staff Report to the California Postsecondary Education Commission (2/88)

88-4 Budgeting Faculty Instructional Resources in the University of California. A Report to the Legislature in Response to Supplemental Language in the 1987-88 Budget Act (2/88)

88-5 The Appropriations Limit and Education Report of the Executive Director to the California Postsecondary Education Commission, February 8, 1988 (2/88)